

1964

that the names of Senators BURDICK, MOSS, PROXMIRE, and HUMPHREY be added as cosponsors of the resolution (S. Res. 297) to amend rule VII to permit morning business statements or comments for 3 minutes, which I submitted, on behalf of myself and other Senators, on February 10, 1964.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, and so forth, were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. PROXMIRE:

Editorial questioning the appointment of Joe Dickerson to be Director of the Office of Oil and Gas, published on February 25, 1964, in the Milwaukee Sentinel.

By Mr. STENNIS:

Editorial on 4-H Club winners, published in the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger of December 7, 1963.

By Mr. CHURCH:

Article entitled "A Direct Link in Alliance for Progress," published in the Idaho Observer of February 13, 1964; article entitled "Idaho to Ecuador," written by Alice Dieter, and published in the Idaho Observer of February 13, 1964; and article entitled "Boise Jaycees To Aid Alliance for Progress," published in the Boise, Idaho, Statesman of February 13, 1964.

#### PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN RUSSIA

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the reports broadcast here this morning from Moscow that nine Russian Jews have been sentenced to death for so-called economic crimes and that their alleged ringleader had been secretly tried and executed 2 weeks ago are enough to send a shudder of horror throughout the civilized world.

This time there can be little doubt whatever that Jews were deliberately singled out. The official newspaper Izvestia made a point, in its report at the opening of the trial, of stating defiantly that the leading defendants were Jews. Other Soviet newspapers have, as an outgrowth of the economic arrests and trials, also openly expressed hostility to the Jewish people and have used hateful caricatures and malicious language to describe Jews.

This kind of anti-Jewish agitation by government-controlled newspapers in a country where anti-Semitism is as deeply rooted as it is in the U.S.S.R. could well be the forerunner of even more widespread oppression and persecution, unless the world appeals and protests loudly enough, often enough, and long enough to make the Kremlin call a halt to this inhuman persecution.

Soviet Jews underwent intense suffering during World War II and under Stalin's rule. Over the past 3 years, Soviet press coverage of so-called economic crimes has revealed that Jews are being jailed and condemned in exceptionally large numbers and with unusual ferocity. Between July 1, 1961, and July 1, 1963, 140 persons have been executed

for economic offenses, and about half of these unfortunate victims have been Jews. This is an extraordinarily high percentage, in view of the fact that Jews number only 1.1 percent of the total Soviet population.

Soviet persecution of Jews is also taking the form of religious and cultural repression, the peremptory closing of synagogues and Jewish cemeteries, and the banning of many ritual practices, including the baking of matzoh, or unleavened bread, for the Passover. No prayer books are printed, and all cultural activity is repressed. From 1948 to 1963, only six books in Yiddish have been published; all Yiddish theaters have been closed; and there are no Jewish schools and no Jewish organizations. There is intense pressure on the Jewish community of some 3 million souls, which is isolated from other Jewish communities in other countries. No emigration is permitted, not even to join families in Israel or other countries. Soviet Jews are restricted by quotas and are singled out in official documents, such as identification cards with a large J stamped on them. They are regarded as a nationality, but are accorded none of the privileges that nationalities enjoy in the Soviet Union.

The current emphasis on Jews in the prosecution of so-called economic crimes is unmistakable, and the anti-Jewish overtones in official publications is giving strength to traditional and existing anti-Semitism. Soviet Jews are being made the scapegoats for the Kremlin's economic blunders, and their position is becoming increasingly dangerous. Our protests and those of all organizations and fairminded people throughout the world must continue to be heard loudly and clearly in Moscow. Chairman Khrushchev and his associates must be told time and again that the world condemns such persecution for economic crimes as a throwback to the days of barbarism, and that it will not stand by idly while a people are being destroyed.

I ask that a newspaper article and an editorial in this connection be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article and the editorial were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

SOVIET SAID TO DOOM NINE IN BIG FRAUD RING

(By Theodore Shabad)

Moscow, February 26.—Nine persons have been sentenced to death as members of a Moscow fraud ring involving Soviet officials, according to reliable sources.

Four others have been given 15-year jail terms and about 10 others lesser prison sentences after a 2-month trial of 23 persons, all of whom were found guilty of having participated in a private-enterprise ring. Eighteen of the accused are understood to be Jews.

It was not known how many of the nine sentenced to death were Jews and whether they included the ringleader, identified as Shakerman, who received a separate death sentence earlier this month. The only other members of the ring who have been identified in the press are Roifman and Galperin, both Jewish names.

The ring was said to have netted 3 million rubles (\$3.3 million) by using mental patients to produce knitted goods, which were then sold through illegal retail outlets in marketplaces and railway stations.

The illegal shops and vast supplies of raw materials were obtained by bribing Soviet officials.

In an appeal to Premier Khrushchev, made public February 17, a group of distinguished Western citizens, including six Nobel Prize winners, expressed concern that about half of those executed in the Soviet Union for economic crimes in the last 3 years were Jews.

Soviet authorities have steadfastly denied that the nationality of the accused in crimes of embezzlement, bribery, theft of state property and so forth had any bearing on the cases.

Last October Izvestia, the Government newspaper demanded a major show trial of the Shakerman ring as a deterrent against economic crimes which have shown no indication of declining despite the imposition of the death sentence since 1961.

Izvestia identified some of the Jewish accused by name and added:

"We mention the Jewish surnames \* \* \* because we pay no heed to malicious slander that is being stirred up in the Western press from time to time. It is not Jews, Russians, Tartars or Ukrainians who will stand trial—criminals will stand trial."

#### TRIAL CLOSED TO PUBLIC

Plans for a show trial were shelved, presumably because of the involvement of bribetaking Soviet officials. When the trial opened without publicity late December, the public and Western newsmen were not admitted.

Outsiders were understood to have been barred from the courtroom because the bribetakers were to be identified during testimony.

#### RAILROAD OFFICIALS INVOLVED

The officials are known to include two former masters of the Kursk Railroad Station, one of the busiest railroad stations of the Soviet capital.

They were given 7-year prison terms last September for having accepted 1,300 rubles (\$1,443) and other gifts from the Shakerman ring. In return build two market stalls to retail its illegally manufactured wares on the main square in front of the station and a third in the main waiting room.

The Western expression of concern over Jewish involvement in the economic crimes was contained in the appeal urging better treatment of the Soviet Union's 2½ million Jews. The appeal dated December 2, was made public by Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher, after no reply had been received from Mr. Khrushchev.

The signer's told the Soviet Premier they hoped Soviet Jews would "be permitted full cultural lives, religious freedom and rights of a national group, in practice as well as in law."

The Nobel Prize winners who joined the appeal were Dr. Max Born of West Germany, Francois Mauriac of France, Lord Boyd Orr of Britain, Prof. Louis C. Pauling of the United States and Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

#### RUSSIAN ECONOMIC CRIMES

LONDON (JTA).—The death penalty for 11 Jews who faced a long secret trial in Moscow on charges of "economic crimes" was requested by the prosecution at the conclusion of the trial, according to reports reaching here from Moscow. Another Jew involved in this trial, listed as Shakerman, had already been sentenced to death earlier in the week as the "ring leader" of the group.

For each of the 12 non-Jews involved in the trial the prosecution asked prison terms of 15 years. The sentences for the 23 are expected to be issued within a few days, the Moscow reports indicated. The trial, originally expected to be a "show trial," lasted several weeks and was held in camera.

Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Government, revealed that the accused were ar-

rested following a denunciation to the police by a relative of Shakerman, whom the newspaper described as a "former doctor." The arrests were made last October, according to the newspaper, which claimed that the ring-leaders of the group were Jewish, naming them as Shakerman, Rofman, Galperin, and Braslavsky. Izvestia had charged that the defendants were part of a ring which operated a subrosa knitting mill in the workshop of a neurological institute in a Moscow suburb. The group allegedly acquired 58 knitting machines and 460 tons of raw wool from illegal sources and the goods allegedly were sold at market and train stations with the compliance of agents of a government unit who allegedly had been bribed.

In calling for a "slow trial," Izvestia said it was citing the fact that some of the defendants were Jews "because we do not pay attention to malicious slanders aroused in the Western press from time to time. They are tried as criminals—not as Jews, Russians, Tartars or Ukrainians."

Since July 1961, when death sentences were reintroduced in the Soviet Union for economic crimes, it is estimated that around 100 persons have been tried, convicted and executed on such charges. Of these, at least 95 were reported to have had obviously Jewish names and 11 others were thought to be Jewish.

From Rostov it was reported that a Jew was arrested for allegedly possessing various souvenir articles that had purportedly come from Israel. The report of his arrest appeared in the local Soviet newspaper "Vetchernaya Rostov."

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, I commend the Senator from New York for his protest against the anti-Semitism which is occurring and has occurred for so long in the Soviet Union. This matter should come to the attention of all of us, and I am glad the Senator from New York has again brought it to our attention.

#### THE INIQUITOUS CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the so-called civil rights bill, which has already passed the House, is vicious and unconstitutional. The dangers of this bill should be recognized by people in every region and section of this great Nation of ours.

The Jackson Daily News, of Jackson, Miss., on Saturday, February 8, 1964, published an editorial entitled "The Iniquitous Civil Rights Bill," which I should like to share with other Members of the Senate. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, Feb. 8, 1964]

#### THE INIQUITOUS CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

To discuss the so-called civil rights bill and be forced to use the words "civil rights" is in itself a victory for totalitarians in our midst. For the legislation being advanced in Congress under this label constitutes a denial of cherished rights, including even the right of freedom of speech, states Thurman Sensing, executive vice president of the Southern States Industrial Council.

U.S. Representative HOWARD SMITH of Virginia, chairman of the House Rules Committee, is one leader who clearly understands the nature of this legislation. In a recent comment on television, he pointed out that outspoken opposition to forced association,

after enactment of such legislation, could result in federally ordered detention.

Perhaps too much attention has been devoted to the narrow integration aspects of the civil rights law—the power to police restaurant owners and shopkeepers. The evils of this legislation extend to far more sensitive areas than to who shall occupy a chair at a restaurant counter.

To understand the totalitarian nature and aims of the civil rights bill it is best to go to the arguments of the extremists who support it. One of these supporters is Arthur Waskow of the Peace Research Institute, who is on record as seeking an international police force and American disarmament, Mr. Sensing points out.

Writing in the New York Review of Books, Mr. Waskow hails the civil rights bill for being tough. He says that it is even tougher than Attorney General Robert Kennedy wanted it to be, gleefully citing the fact that it includes a provision for the Attorney General "to obtain injunctions against State and local police" and to remove so-called civil rights defendants from State courts. Mr. Waskow points out that these provisions "would encourage the Negro movement to develop sit-ins and other nonviolent techniques."

Another way of putting this is that the provisions of the civil rights bill would encourage revolution in the streets of America.

In addition, as Mr. Waskow happily points out, the police authority of communities and States would be subject to Federal supervision, and State courts would be denied jurisdiction in any case where the Central Government so pleased. This is absolutism, to use the classic word, or what moderns know as totalitarian government. It is government such as Hitler and Stalin wanted government to be, adds Mr. Sensing.

Mr. Waskow openly discusses the possible effects of civil rights legislation, saying at one point that "a large Federal police force would have to be organized to enforce these laws with a firm hand."

The whole outlook of the extreme civil rights attitude is alien to American traditions. Consider the viewpoint of Jack Greenberg, counsel for the NAACP's legal defense and education fund, who is pushing for the civil rights bill before Congress.

Writing in the Columbia Law Review, with coauthor A. R. Shalit, Mr. Greenberg praised establishment of "a supranational authority to guarantee fundamental rights taking precedence over national law." He says that this kind of action has the potential of infusing in the United States "a new, perhaps invigorating strain of authority." In short, they want the civil rights cause to be an opening wedge for the subordination of American law to the decisions of an international agency.

From these comments by Messrs. Waskow, Greenberg, and Shalit, it is possible to see the grand object that the so-called civil rights movement has in pushing legislation in Congress. Behind this movement is the desire to level the constitutional structure of the United States, which is built around States rights and State authority, and, in process, to cloak agitators and street revolutionaries with immunity from local regulation or State jurisdiction in any way.

If the civil rights bill is enacted by Congress, much more will be lost than the right of a storeowner or motel operator to choose his customers or citizens to select their associates. What would be scrapped with passage of a civil rights bill would be the local and State authority that prevents totalitarianism by dividing power.

At the same time, the most radical elements in America, who want U.S. sovereignty diluted, would gain a legal shield behind which they would be free to undermine the Republic, is the sound warning by the astute observer, Mr. Sensing.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAYH in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### IOU NO. 11

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I refer to the investor-owned utilities as IOU's for two reasons. One is obvious. A second reason is that the IOU's are indeed indebted to an American public which they have misled and overcharged. Exorbitant profit of electric power companies increases as their regulation decreases.

Today I wish to discuss the Virginia Electric & Power Co. situation, to which I made previous reference, on February 20, in IOU No. 8.

There are other States, including my own, where the ratepayer is being overcharged more than he is in Virginia. But the Vepco story illustrates the seemingly helpless situation of citizens in States where the regulatory commission is not active in their behalf. Perhaps the "case history" approach will help ratepayers organize into electric consumer groups, assist legislators in their oversight of utilities, and encourage regulators to be more mindful of consumer interests.

The February 22 issue of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot carried an article by Staff Writer Raymond L. Bancroft which was based on his interview with the chairman of Virginia's State Corporation Commission. I shall insert this article in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks. At this point, however, I would like to read the first four paragraphs of this article:

NORFOLK.—The chairman of the State Corporation Commission said Friday a Montana Senator had no business criticizing the SCC for its regulation of electric rates in Virginia.

"I wouldn't stir up anything now," SCC Chairman Ralph T. Catterall told the Virginian-Pilot in a telephone interview from Richmond.

"Vepco (Virginia Electric & Power Co.) is trying to borrow some money in Wall Street," Catterall added.

He said unfavorable publicity at this time might cause the interest rate on the loan to go up and this might have to be "passed on to the consumer."

Mr. President, the commission chairman's wish that nothing be stirred up, because of the effect publicity might have on the market, reminded me of a similar statement, which the junior Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRUENING) will remember. An editorial in Electrical World read, in part, as follows:

What is most to be feared from Washington this session is the threatened investigation of electric light and power companies, and particularly holding companies, by a senatorial committee headed by Senator Walsh, of Montana. Not necessarily because of any shortcomings of the electric light and power industry as a whole, for it has an